REMARKS

The Examiner has maintained the rejection of claim 1 as being anticipated by Kraft.

Applicant disagrees. Kraft does not dynamically delete an event from an event list as claimed,

and therefore, cannot anticipate claim 1.

Claim 1 is directed to a method of accessing functions in a mobile communication

device. The method dynamically updates an event list whenever a new event occurs by adding

the event to the event list. Because the method associates multiple occurrences of an event

(i.e., a plurality of unread SMS messages) with a single event on the event list, the method will

automatically delete events from the list _only if two criteria are met_. First, the user must have

responded to the event. Second, the event must be the last event associated with a category of

similar events on the event list. _E.g., Spec._, p. 13, ln. 22 – p. 14, ll. 13. Thus, in claim 1, both

criteria must be satisfied before the event can be deleted from the event list. Kraft does not

disclose this aspect.

Kraft discloses a "Redo/Undo" function for a cellular telephone. As an action occurs

(e.g., a missed call), an item defining that action is added to a list. A missed call item is also

removed from the list whenever the user responds to the missed call, or when the missed call

item becomes the oldest item on the list. The Examiner contends that Kraft removes an item

from the list as claimed. For support, the Examiner cites the following passage.

> The items 1.3 and 1.7 in the "Redo & Undo" list 18 allow the user to switch the
> light on and off. Both items may be redone and undone. However, <u>no changes
> will be made by redoing the "light off" and undoing the "light on"</u>. Therefore, two
> opposite operations may advantageously result in <u>the oldest one being removed
> from the list</u>.

Kraft, col. 5, ln. 65 – col. 6, ln. 3 (emphasis added). This passage does not support the

assertion. Nor do any other passages in Kraft. The only thing this passage states is that the

oldest of a related item (i.e., lights on, lights off) will be removed from the list because no

changes would occur as a result of the user performing that action once again (i.e., redo). In

other words, redoing "light off" will turn the light off, as would undoing a selected "light on."

There is no point in maintaining any additional "light off" items on the redo list, or "light on" items

in the undo list, and thus, Kraft removes them. It makes no difference in Kraft whether the light

off/light on item is the first, middle, or last item on the list. Kraft simply removes them because

to keep them would take require resources and because they are old.

The following passage, which the Examiner also cited to support the assertion,

evidences this fact.

> Due to the limited number of items on the list, outgoing calls could preferably be
> redone by accessing an outgoing call list via the "Redo & Undo" list.
> Correspondingly, the redial list could be accessible via the "Redo & Undo" list.
> Alternatively, only e.g. three outgoing numbers could be allowed in the Redo &
> Undo list. _The oldest one is removed upon the appearance of a new number._

Kraft, col. 6, ll. 57-63. Kraft plainly manages the limited resources. Thus, Kraft deletes the

oldest "like item" from a list whenever a newer "like item" is added. This means that in Kraft, a

list item indicating a missed call from a remote party will be removed if the user misses a

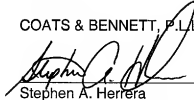subsequent call from the same remote party. That subsequent missed call item is placed on the

list.

Kraft does not teach that both criteria must be met before an item is removed from the

list as claimed. In contrast, Kraft removes items based on their age or length of time on the list

only. Because Kraft does not teach every limitation of claim 1, it fails to anticipate claim 1 and

any of its dependent claims.

The Examiner also rejected independent claims 10, 19, and 28 as being anticipated by

Kraft for substantially the same reasons as those cited for claim 1. However, claims 10, 19, and

28 include language similar to that of claim 1. For reasons similar to those stated above, Kraft

fails to anticipate any of claims 10, 19, and 28, or any of their dependent claims.

In light of the foregoing remarks, Applicant requests that the Examiner allow all pending claims.

Respectfully submitted,

COATS & BENNETT, P.L.L.C.

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Stephen A. Herrera
Registration No.: 47,642

1400 Crescent Green, Suite 300
Cary, NC 27518

Telephone: (919) 854-1844
Facsimile: (919) 854-2084